FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1870.

Amosements To-day. Apollo Hall Dr. Corry's Diorsms of Ireland. Baoth's Thentre-Ruy Van Winkle. Beyant's Opera House-73d st., between 6th and 1th ava. Freurstons Erie Railway. Fifth Avenue Theatre Fernande. Grand Opera House Les Brigands. Globe Theatre-178 Broadway. Kelly & Le n'a-La Rose de St. Floor, &c.

Linn Edwin's Theatre—Three Spinoid Pirces.
Niblo's Garden—As You Like It.
New York Ofreus—14th d., opp. Academy of Mode.
Olympic Theatre—We Willie Wishle.
San Francisco Minstrela—655 Broadway. Tony Pastor's Opera House—Great Hollday Bill.
The Hench Preumatte Tunnel—Open to Vittors.
Wallack's—The Road to Ruis.
Wood's Muscum—Lydis Thompson Troups. Matloce.

Mr. Fish's Last Cuban Scheme.

The adventurers who govern Spain have already repeatedly offered the Cubans what they call autonomy, and the Cubans have rejected it. This autonomy means substantially the relation which exists between Canada and England, and which, after long experience, Canada is arxious to get rid of. In the case of Cula it would consist in the appointment by Spain of the Governor-General of the island, and also of the chief officeholders and magistrates. The Cubans, on the other hand, would choose a Legislature, which would enact laws for the government of the country subject to the veto of the powers at Madrid. This is autonomy, and the Cubans have rejected it, and will reject it again.

That such will be the result, PRIM. SER. RANO, and their tools and accomplices are well aware. Their only object in tendering It anew is to throw upon the Cubans the onus of refusing what may be represented as a liberal proposition, and to make them responsible in the opinion of a large part of the world for the continuance of the present bloody and desolating war. However, the proposition is not made in earnest—that is to say, with any idea or expectation that it can be accepted. It is merely a political trick to affect public opinion, and to change the current of sympathy which now runs so strongly in favor of the patriots.

In this tricky device it seems that Mr. FISH is disposed to take a hand. Belonging to Spain, and with his son-in-law largely paid by the Spanish treasury, he does no more in these new intrigues-to which, as our Washington correspondent intimates, he is a party-than he has done before from the time when he repudiated the policy of free dom, and became, instead of the friend o Cuba, her enemy, and the servant and tool of Spain. That part he continues to per form, and doubtless will continue to the end or, at least, until Spain shall dispense with the services of his son in law.

The Cubans are right in rejecting ever project that looks to the preservation of any connection between their country and Spain That barkarous power has waged war upon them in a manner revolting to every senti ment of humanity; it has stained their soil with blood, and covered it with ruins; and they know of old how treacherous and how merciless are the exactions and the outrages which drove them into revolt. There can be no safety for them, nor any hope for their country, in any arrangement which leaves them in any degree subject to Spanish tyrannv. Besides, when even Canada is moving to escape the comparatively gentle and harmless bond which unites her to England, why should the Cubans consent to attempt in their own case, and after more than two years of war, an experiment which has failed in Canada, amid profound peace, without any o the complications and difficulties which we surround it in Cuba? They will be wise, then when they reject this new scheme of their enemics, preferring to convert their whole country into a desert, and maintain freedom. rather than to become rich and flourishing under the bondage of Spain.

The End at Hand.

The simultaneous defeat of the attemp made by the Army of the Loire to break through the Prussian lines of investment and of the sorties made by the Army of Paris for the same purpose was recorded yesterday. It settles the question of suc cessfully defending Paris. The army within that city cannot open a road out for itself. and the army without cannot open one for it Paris must capitulate. TROCHU must undergo the fate of BAZAINE, with a larger number of soldiers under his comman than the Prussian commander who holds him in his grasp. With a sufficient field artillery and with the immense armament of the forcifications defending Paris, he and all his troops, with their arms and their can

non, must be surrendered to the enemy. Will this event end the war-that is to say, will it be followed by a treaty of peace? We do not expect it. If France had a strong Government, she would have made peace as soon as it was plain that she was thoroughly beaten. The terms required by the Germans were hard, but, under the circumstances, not unreasonable; and it would have been much better for the French people to have begun at that time to repair the damages of the war than to begin later. when these damages are immensely greater. But there was no Government-indeed, there could not be one-that could recognize and confess the enormous calamity that has been brought upon France. And if there had been any prominent Frenchman bold enough publicly to appreciate the facts at their real value, and to advocate the saving of what was still left of France by the ces sion of Alsace and Lorraine, he would have been unanimously denounced as a traitor and driven out of the country. The fatal necessity of the case forbade to the people of France the exercise of ordinary good sense at that time; and we doubt whether they will be able to exercise it after the fall of

But will the war be continued then, and will the Germans be compelled to conquer and hold the whole of France? It is not probable. When they enter Paris they can at once indemnify themselves for the expen ses of the war by taking the bullion in the Bank of France, the pictures in the Louvre and the Luxembourg, and other movable property belonging to the nation, and sending the whole to Germany. The value will pensics of the war. Having thus secured and on that amount the tax laid is about three the pecuniary compensation which they read one-half per cent. Of course it serves him

Paris and the rest of France, except Alece and Lorraine, and withdraw behind their new frontier, leaving the French to settle the question of their form of government and of the mode of prosecuting their quarrel with Germany as they may be able. This seems much more probable than the Quixotic attempt to restore NAPOLEON, which is said to be the plan of Count BISMARCK. It is utterly improbable that BISMARCK should entertain any such scheme. But that the Germans should first secure the payment of their expenses by the spoils of Paris, and should then assume a merely defensive attitude upon the boundary of their newly acquired provinces, appears to be a natural and rational thing.

The Election of a Rebel Leader to the Senate.

The recent political revolution in North Carolina, by which the Conservative party gained control of the Legislature, has resulted in the election to the United States Senate of ZEBULON B. VANCE. The majority in his favor was large; he had ninety-four votes to forty-three cast for ABBOTT, the Republican candidate.

Gov. VANCE was one of the ablest leaders of the rebellion. He began political life as a Whig, and so continued as long as that party remained in existence. In 1858 he was elected to the House of Representatives from the Buncombe district, and was reëlected in 1860; but when, on the 20th of May, 1861, the Convention of North Carolina declared the secession of the State, he at once enlisted in that cause. He joined the Confederate army at the head of a regiment; but in the following autumn he was chosen Governor and resigned his military commission. The office of Governor he occupied until the final collapse of the rebellion, when he was brought to Washington as a prisoner, and was held in confinement until President JOHNSON released him. We suppose that in all the Confederate States there was no official who exhibited more zeal than he, or more capacity in the service of the rebellion. His messages, proclamations, and speeches showed equal energy and judgment; he knew how to touch the feel ings of his people and to bring out their ut most efforts against the United States.

Under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, Gov. VANCE is disabled from holding the office of Senator. He belongs to two classes who are deprived of their political rights by that amendment. He was a member of the national Congress who left his place to take part in the rebellion, and he was also the Governor of one of the rebel States. But his disabilities were removed at the last session of Congress through the exertions of Mr. ABBOTT, the ery man whom he has now beaten. He is he first prominent rebel yet elected to any mportant national office; and when he simitted to the Senate, there will be no reason why JEFFERSON DAVIS should be ouger excluded. Personally, Mr. VANCE is an unexceptionable man. He is able, honest dignified, and has never been accused, even by his most virulent enemies, of trickery of

A Hypocrite Exposed.

The people will not fail to pay due atten tion to the letter of Admiral PORTER which graces our columns this morning. It was written to the head of the Navy Department mmediately after the fall of Fort Fisher. At that time Admiral PORTER professed to be a warm and enthusiastic friend of Gen GRANT; and yet, as we see in this letter, he really held sentiments of contempt and animosity toward the General, which would ave done no discredit to the most uncom promising Copperhead. He considered GRANT mean, hypocritical, destitute of magnanimity, claiming for himself credit that elonged to others, doing habitual injustice to those who cooperated with him; and he also insinuated that the General was subject to some mysterious power in the hands of B. F. BUTLER; and all this while he was utwardly covering Gen. GRANT with flatery, and making him believe that he was one of his most devoted friends.

We do not know how far this exposure

will open the eyes of President GRANT to the real character of the man in whom he place o much confidence, and whom he lifted from scurity into eminence. Certainly there can be no person in the world who is more ndebted to another than PORTER is to GRANT. GRANT took him up at the time of the Vicksburg campaign, and although he well knew how worthless PORTER was in a moral point of view, how little his word could be trusted, and how hollow and false is character was, he kept him steadily under his protection through every stage of the war. When GRANT came to take the command of the army in the East, it was his inluence which put PORTER at the head of the squadron upon the Atlantic coast. When he became President, it was he who placed PORTER at the head of the Navy Depart ment; and though the interests and passions of PORTER had from the first led him to detest the great and good FARRAGUT, though he had employed his power at the head of the Navy Department to humiliate and insult that brave and generous man, yet when the post of Admiral became vacant by the death of FARRAGUT, the President, overlooking everything, nominated PORTER to fill the vacancy. Thus the confiding friendship of GRANT has made PORTER a great man; and yet we see from the sincere expressions of this letter that all the while e hated, despised, and calumniated his benefactor.

Of course the President, on reading this tter in The Sun, will at once send to the Navy Department for the original; and after e has perused that, it would not be inconstent with magnanimity and manliness it he should at once cancel the nomination of). D. PORTER to the rank of Admiral, and wave him hereafter to paddle his own canoe by himself.

High taxes on real estate are not peculiar to this city. The rate here this year, on a valuation of about 80 per cent. of the market price, is two and one-quarter per cent., or about one and one-third per cent. on the full value. A friend has just received his tax bills on some wild land he holds in Iowa, all of which he would be glad to sell at \$8 per acre, and the greater part of which he would sell at \$6 per acre. The land is suffice to indemnify the Germans for the ex. put down in the bill at \$5 per acre all round,

qu're, the Germans may turn their backs on | right for holding land which he does not want to use himself, and we do not care how soon he is forced into selling it to actual settlers; but it shows also that things might be worse for New York real estate owners than they are.

> Certain papers constantly use the word 'publicist," applying it not only to writers on public law, but to civilians of every grade and description. There may be no affectation in this, but there is a degree of flippancy or carelessness not at all agreeable to the intelligent reader. Contributors to the daily press, writing bastily and without due consideration, contract a loose mode of expression, in which precision and perspicuity are lost sight of, and vagueness and ambiguity take the place of clear and explicit statement. The term publicist is much used on the continent; but we have the best authority for saying that it is but little understood in Great Britain or the United States. The publicist, we are told, is one who treats of public events and interests, not as isolated facts, but according to the principles they involve and the sources from which they spring, their true place in history, and their office and share in working out the greater problems of our race. We hope the editors of the World and other ambitious journalists, who are often tempted to make a display of cheap erudition and parade their scholarship for the admiration of the untearned, will ponder he above rather neat definition of the word publicist," and hereafter avoid foisting it into eir columns without taking time to consider whether a more familiar and appropriate term might not easily be selected. People expect a great many rhetorical flourishes in the World, and it is no more than fair to say that they are very good for the kind; but it would improve the character of that generally well written jour nal if the editors would be more economical is their words and more liberal in their ideas.

The Philadelphia people having claimed that injustice was done them in taking the census, Gen. GRANT, with an eye to future votes, bas ordered a new enumeration upon his own responsibility. Leaving the matter of population entirely out of the question, Philadelphia may congratulate itself upon extending over more ground nd having more good farms within its corporate limits than any other city in this country.

One Dr. HITCHMAN, an English physicist, has propounded the theory that mind is not confined to brain molecules, but is equally contained in other parts of the body. If this could be proved, it would afford the lawyers opportunities for the introduction into medical jurisprudence of some new principles. For instance, a pickpocket's counsel might claim that although his client's brain was evidently sound, his fingers were afflicted with klopemania, and urge his acquittal upon the ground of insanity of the hands. Or, an absconding bank official could plead that although the impulses of his head and heart were of unimpeachable integrity, his legs had beome mentally demoralized, and run away with all his good principles, together with whatever assets of the financial institution he had hap pened to have about him; and that it would be an act of manifest injustice to punish the whole body crior members. In view of the possibilities suggested by the new hypothesis, it is to be hoped that its originator will fail to establish his extraordinary proposition.

The Cardiff giant has turned up again, this ime in Springfield, Mass., where it is attracting arge numbers of confiding visitors, who treat any suggestions of humbug from the incredulous with contumely. The Republican asks, "How is that but one form of so mighty a race as this should be granted this strange preservation?' Let the Republican have patience and it will probably hear in due time of the discovery of a emale Cardiff giant imbedded deep in the earth under the roots of an old oak tree, and also of an nfant Cardiff giant found in the same locality. We happen to know that they were planted over a year ago, and it is about time that they were lug up and brought to market.

Among the arrivals by the steamer Morro Castle at this port on Wednesday last, from Havana, we observe that of the notorious Annold of the Cuban war, Napoleon Arango. The object for which this man has been sent hither by his masters the Spaniards is obvious. While there was a chance of defeating the Cubans in the field, and of suppressing the insurrection by force of arms, this scoundrel was used by the Spaniards in leading their troops to the Cuban strongholds. When Spain, or rather its authorities in Cuba, are convinced that the rebellion never can be suppressed by any force which they can bring against it, they adopt the Jesuitical system of sowing dissensions among their enemies, in the hope of triumphing over them in

Modern Spain, as Mr. Ascanate calls her, is still old Spain in this one element. The Castilian lion degenerated three hundred yerrs ago into the Spanish-American panther, supple, savage, cruel, and relentless, but withat so sly, so silent, so in sinuating, as to be a far more dangerous enemy. This man Arango has family relations resident in this city, not unimportant in the present

phase of Cuban politics. In Cuba, Cubans spurned him; Spain thought he might influence or win them here. To all Cubans whom this traiter may approach, we would recall the confuct of their grand old patriot, Don Domingo lorcouria, shortly before his execution.

Gorcovera had been captured, and was en route to Puerto Principe, there to be confronted with CABALLERO DE RODAS. The train in which he was being conducted stopped at the station of Las Minas, in close proximity to which place ARANGO-then a Colonel in the Spanish serviceheld a large body of troops. On the arrival of the train at Las Minas, ARANGO stepped upon the platform, and, approaching Goicounis, held out his hand. The reply of GOICOURIA will live in history. With a sneer of his handsome features. he said, " Rather than touch the hand of such a traitor as you, I would cut it off. Were I not a

prisoner, I would spit in your face." The world knows how GOICOURIA died; it is but just that the world should know how ARANG lives. Any Cuban, relative or other, who assoclates with this man, whose aim is to prevent his countrymen from freeing themselves from the yoke of his owners, should avoid him as he

would his own dishonor. That Spain should have so little dependence upon the results of the diplomacy of Mr. LOPEZ operts as to con ider it necessary to increase ts phalenx by such men as Arango and Asca-RATE, implies not diffidence, but almost despair of their cause, unless the truth be that Mr. Roberts declined such dirty work as has been allotted to Arango and his compeers.

The young Marquis of LOREE, who is to marry the Princess Louise, is described as hav ing a delicate complexion, feminine features, a slight moustache, red hair, small ears, hands, and feet, a springy step, and a general air of self-consciousness and complacency. He is said to be popular with his associates, and to possess many fine qualities. It is sad to think that so promis ing a young man, by marrying into the British royal family, will acquire a disreputable set of brothers-in-law, compared with whom a large portion of Gen. Grant's would appear to much advantage.

Theodore Allen Released on \$10,000 Ball.

SELLING OUT A POLITICAL PARTY FISH'S NEW VILLAINY.

Republicans - Capt. Jimmy Thomson's Story about the Chesterfields of Harlem.

Siz: Please pardon me for addressing you

again. Mr. William H. De Camp, in replying to my letter of the 29th inst., fully admits the truth of my

charge that "officers of the Twenty-first Assembly

District Union Republican Association, and those

controlling it, are holding office under the Demo-cratic Commissions," which in his communication

scuttifying himself in the matter at issue. He buts

their places "in pursuance of a compact made with

the Republican members of the last Legislature.

He does not mention the Republican members who

were a party to a "compact," nor whom the "com

bargain completed at Albany last winter, whereby the Republican part; was sold, was denounced by

every honest Republican as a great wrong; so I feel that I sm correct in calling those who hold office

Mr. De Camp informs the public that there are

even hundred names on the roll of the Association.

red and sixty-six votes in the district, while Mr.

reading of Chesterfield on politeness.

Having placed Mr. De Camp on record, I do not propose to continue this controversy, but hereby dismiss him, leaving the public to judge between us

on the question of veracit. Respectfully,
JAMES M. THOMEON.

The Hon. William McNally on the Sprague-

Jenckes Fight.
To the Editor of The Sun.
Sin: I saw an article in The Sun, copied from

the Cincinnati Commercial, reflecting on the Messrs.

Spragues as being the means of defeating Congress-

nan Jenekes ("Civil Service" Jenekes, Chairman

of Committee on Patents, &c.). God bless the

Spragues for so doing, and tens of thousands throughout the land will join in the same petition.

May God bl. ss all those who prevent bad men from

being nominated or elected to office in this republic.

it was an act highly commendable in any one to put

bridle on this vain, ignorant, and ambitious man

and the thousands more of like character through

out this land. True, there is that in all of us that gives taint and offense to God and man, but in

drawing the mantle of charity about this man

Jenckes, it is merciful to say, as Chairman of Com-

mittee ca Patents, his conduct was shameful in the extreme, and any one who will take the pains to inform himself on the subject will come to the same

84 BUBLING SLIP, NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

To the Educat of The Sun.

Gen. Grant Remembers his Poor Relations

these parties who are always engaged in politic

ad studying how best to cheat the Government ?

How to Keep a Man from Choking to Death.

From the Toledo Blade

An American Woman Admires him.

No donot the Messrs. Spragnes were combigant of

Gr pted. Gov. Wordford polled twenty-one hun

under this "compact" Tammany Republicans.

n, however, the filmsy plea that these men hold

The Albany Compact with the Tammany ANOTHER SCHEME TO FORCE CUBA BACK UNDER THE RULE OF SPAIN.

Fish, Webster, and Davis the Bribetaker, Intriguing to Defraud the Cuban Patr ots and Fasten Spanish Rule upon them Forever-Can they Succeed?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The Cuban quesion, and the condition and prospects of that island, are an open sore in the politics of Spain, beset with present and future complications at nome and externally, and on which a candidate accepting the crown of Spain, such as the Duke of Aosta, or his sponsors or advisers, would naturally stipulate that some action should be taken. The chief prestige of this young man consists in his relationship to the constitutional King of

Italy, a successful quasi-liberal leader. While acaccepted by pure monarchists only because he is the scion of a royal and ancient race, and because they see no chances for the individual of their own choice, he is calculated on account of supposed liberal affiliations to satisfy the moderate iberals, and disarm or modify the opposition of republicans. A growing sentiment of humanity in Spain,

combined with public opinion in the rest of Europe, and especially in the United States, where it might at no remote period assume a dangerous tendency, rendered it imperative that something ostensibly conciliatory should be done by Spain or at least proposed to Cuba. For several weeks past feeters have been thrown cut in European journals. It was therein stated substantially that the

new Government in Spain proposes to "offer to the population of Cuba colonial autonomy, like that of Canada under Great Britain, with general amnesty, revocation of confiscations, gradual or immediate abolition of slavery, and withdrawal of the Spanish garrisons; but the insurgents first to lay down their arms, and their leaders to remain for a year in exile, and Spain to be compensated for her expenditures and losses."

In this scheme, it will be observed, the volunteers are to remain armed, but the insurgents deprived of their leaders, to lay down theirs. It is a revival of the old proposition through Minister Sickles, indiguantly rejected at the time. The struggling Cuban patriots will of course again reject it, though possibly a few whose property has been confiscated at the east end of the island, though they have had no part in the struggle, might favor the transaction, as a means of recovering and disposing of that property at whatever sacrifice, and thus saving for themselves something out of the wreck.

Though it is anticipated and known in Spain that these offers will not be accepted, it is believed that they will amount to a show of moderation the exhibition of a conciliatory spirit, and will re sult in the alienation of public sympathy in a measure from the insurgents who reject them, and the transfer in the eyes of a part of the world to their shoulders of the responsibility of continuing the desolating contest.

Of course, renewal, even with the sanction of the new sovereign, of these propositions, once refused, could not be made with any plausibility without the arbitration or countenance of some powerful and competent umpire; and here is again the cat in the meal-tub.

The United States is to be called on to act as the arbitrator, moderator, conciliator, or appraisr, whichever it may be; and the United States neans Don Hamilton Fish, Sidney Webster, Bancroft Davis the bribe-taker, and in fact that special Cuban Ring in which they are inerested. With a tenacity of purpose and industry worthy of a better cause, he members of that circle have determined that the affairs of he unhappy island shall not escape from their rip, nor be ever settled without their participa

That secret negotiations, or rather intrigues, to this effect have been some time going on, is the conviction of those best informed and most interested in watching the matter, including the citizens of some sister republics, whose sympathles ere strongly with the Cuban patriots.

It is believed, however, and to be hoped, that whenever this budding villainy blossoms into action or avowed publicity, it will be nipped at once by the withering rebuke of Congress.

Indeed, before the United States can inspir either confidence or respect as an umpire even in this hemisphere, as represented in its foreign policy by the State Department, that institution nust be conducted under very different auspices. No confidence whatever is felt in its arbitration between Spain and the South American Repub lies at the approaching conference in Washing ton. No useful result is in fact expected therefrom by the representatives of the latter, so par tial has been the action of the Secretary of State throughout to Spain, and so unfair to the Spanish-American Republics.

THE TEA CROP POISONED.

A Horrible Suggestion-British Tea-drink-ers Alarmed-How the Chinese Manufacture Tea for the Barbarians-Rice, Plumbage, Iron Filings, and Pen Husks. The tea-drinkers of Great Britain have been

brown into a state of prodigious excitoment by a horrible suggestion which has reached them from the Colestial Empire. Some individual of weird imagination has binted the possibility of an attempt or the part of the offended Chinese to poison the whole British race. Who this terrible suggester is nobody knows, but his words have fluttered half the breakast tables, and disturbed all the tea-tables of En and. The gay Celestials, he intimates, have but to the barbarian world would be corpses. There would be " death in the pot" with a vengeance, and the cup which not inebriates would undoubtedly poison. The children of light would thus avenge themselves on their enemies, blind, however, to the fact that they were also cutting off their best customers.

The barbarien imagination that would suggest such an expedient must indeed be a clumsy one The Celestial ear loves the clink of barbarian dotlars, and manages, it would seem, effectually to poison the tea without losing the customers. An English monthly, the Food Journal, shows very plainly how this is done. The Chinese are epicures n tea. They pour the boiling water on the leaves and quaff the steaming beverage, shutting it in no doubt with a relishing smack; and then, economi cally drying the leaves, they furbish them up and transfer them to the British market. The Chinaman takes the aroma, and the English tea-drinker takes the bitterness.

Dr. Muter, who has been conducting certain inquiries for the journal alluded to, declares that some gunpowder tes-which ought to be the best green-consisted of common caper, faced with Prussian blue, and that a sample of Kalstow was made up of rice husks and other matters. One sample is described as "very common dust, mixed with a quantity of small, reddish, unknown seeds, and iron flings much burnt." Another sample proved to be chiefly made up of rice, faced with plumbago and lampblack, with some pieces of free infibago scattered through the mixture. In one lot examined were pieces of decayed wood and fragments of seeds and stones, and another contained a considerable amount of exhausted leaves, rendered astringen Dr. Muter discovered feathers scattered among rice and pea husks, and leaves of the Chinese willow These adulterations are all bad enough; but a common black tea, faced with Prussian blue to make it sell as green, is actually poisonous. If the Chinese can poison their tea thus, and at the same time retain their customers, they will no doubt continue to do so; but it is not very likely that, for the sake of avenging their wounded Celestial honor, they will seek to sweep off with more virulent poison their best customers, and close up a source from which they pocket such vast revenues of barbarian coin.

Dion's Challenge to Rudolphe. BAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Joseph Dion, of York, now in this city, has sent a challenge to Rudolph, to play three games of billiards in Francisco, for \$1,000 each game. NAVAL PRODIGALITY.

Million of Dollars Annually Wusted at the Pertsmouth Navy Yard-\$100,000 to Political Favorites-\$100,000 to Manufacture Votes-\$300,000 Thrown Awny.

The Navy Yard here is probably the best managed of any pertion of the property belonging to the navai service. Previous to 1890, everything was carred on with a degree of economy. The regular officers were few, and the civilians who hed appointments under the Government were only about half a degen, and were obliged to work and earn their salaries. The business was performed then as promptly as now. Ships were built and fitted out, and as many men were employed as during the last four years. We have nothing to say of the landreds of thousands of dollars which were thrown sway here during the war; but these are supposed to be times of ponce, and towever much we may admire the wisdom of preparing for war in such times, it is certain that the Navy Department is not doing so now. From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Times.

is certain that the Navy Department is not doing so now.

From 1857 to 1860 the work performed by officials and cierks, including all nersons who performed no manual shore, cost shout \$33,000. Now the mon employed to do the same thing cost over \$150,000 per armum. We have before us a list of all those emoloyed then, and one of all employed now, with their salaries, and know that these estimates are not too righ. We admit that cometent men cannot be found to perform such services at the rate of pay given ten years ago. But the labor performed ten years ago for \$30.00 could be procured now for \$50,000. This would leave \$100.000, and we can show that this \$100.000 is given to political favorites while perform little or no service.

Over \$50,000 is paid each year to officers whose duty could all be performed by one general superint endent and an assistant, if the yard was a private enterprise. Then between sixty and seventy thousand dollars is paid to other cierks, writers, servants, and fangers on of all kinds, who perform no manual labor. Over \$50,000 is paid to clerks alone. We have the names and figures all before us, and

Joseph S. Dewey, their caudidate for Assembly, re-ceived but four hundred and eighty-nice votes. De-ducting this sumber from seven hundred, leaves two hundred and eleven m-sterious individuals, who are either clad it beckram or else Democrats with fine "ancillary" qualities, held in reserve to with fine "ancillary" qualities, held to reserve to do vecoman service at primary elections.

During the late important canvass the Association of which Mr. De Camp is the ornamental figure-head held only one meeting, and that on the Saturday evening previous to the election, merely as a blind to disguise their anothy and hide their intent to run the Republican machine in the interest of Tammany Hall. The result of their predigious labor's given above, shows that the Republican votors of the district "meted out a just and fitting rebuke" to Mr. De Camp & Co. The active work of the compaign mainly fell on the shoulders of the Woodford and Kaufmann Campaign Citho, of which Mr. William manual Libor. Over \$35,000 is paid to clerks alone. We have the names and flaures all before us, and know that we do not emergerate. This is only one item. Far more than \$100,000 is wasted each year in cannacturing voters. Hundreds of men are employed who do not earn the Government one dollar in a month, and are simply hired to vote. It can be shown that it cost the Navy Department over \$50,000 to buy votes to elect John Lynch member of Congress from the First District of Maine. Within ten days of the 1st of December, about 330 men will be discharged from the yard. They are nearly all Maine men who were taken on to vote for Lynch, and 330 more will, immediately be taken on to vote to Mr. De Camp & Co. The selive work of the Woodford paign mainly fell on the shoulders of the Woodford and Kaufmann Campaign Club, of which Mr. William Haw, Jr., is President,

Mr. Charles H. Cooper called a convocation of Mr. Charles H. Cooper called a convocation of Campaign Cooper.

Maine men who were taken on to vote for Lynch, and 300 more will immediately be taken on to vote in dis State next March, and to help to elect a "loyal" Congressman from this district. This will cost over \$50,000 more.

These are exceedingly moderate estimates. The history of actual transactions which we have in detail warrant larger figures. The men we investigate further, we find that another \$500,000 does not begin to cover the amounts which are thrown away by contracts for supplies, by sales of property to friends of officials, by money wasted in repairing ships, by the keeping of three steamers here for the Haw, Jr., is President.

Mr. Charles it. Cooper called a convocation of politic worms together, some nine all told, and organized a caper Woodford and Kaufmann Campaign Club and spread the fact in the newspapers; jet no public meeting of the Club was ever held through fear that the vormoters of the enterprise would thereby be prevented from further warning their toes under Boss Tweed's mahogany. Their action in the district has been the means of assisting to place the city and State under Democratic control. But what care they so long as they pick up the crumbs that fall from the tables of Hoffman and Sweeny?

Noiwithstanding the statement of Mr. De Camp in reference to the office of Denvity Collector of Assessments, I will simply reiterate that 'held that appointment by the favor of Mayor Opdyke; but when he saves that I contributed to the success of Mayor Boole. I must say that he gives utterance to a wiiful lie, and knows it.

Probably my correspondence is not conched in language sufficiently elegant to suit the fastidious taste of Mr. De Camp; but I might inform him that I never studied Blackstone or Kent, nor am I a learned berrister, yet it strikes me from his allusions to my style of costume that his delicacy would not be offended, but his manners improved, by a careful reading of Chesterfield on politeness.

Having places Mr. De Camp on record, I do not

A NEW YORK MERCHANT'S WHIM. A Stately Palace to be a Wife's Mausoleum

-The Deserted Mansion on the Madison Road-The Romance of Grief. From the New York Evening Post.

From the New York Evening Post.

Not far from Morristown, N. J., on the Madison road, is a large and fine house in the middle of extensive pleasure grounds, and with the grounds, once the about of persons of taste and wealth. The once beautiful mark now, however, looks like the camping ground of at least a regiment of demoralized soldiers, so numerous are the traces everywhere of fires and wanton hacking among the trees, strubs, and evergreens.

Where once were flower-beds and rare plants, now browse stray cattle; and pigs by the score root to their noses' content in the soft turf of the lawn. On approaching the house, a still more terrible sceae of rain may be found. The hall doors stand wide onen, and as the stranger enter; several cuttle

of ruin may be found. The hall doors stand white calmiy survey him from their comfortable positions on the drawing-room floor. The house is three stories sigh, and cornocated with a capoia. The rooms are spacious and numerous, and were finished in the best possible manner when built. Windows opening to the floor, and consisting of large and valuable panes of glass, oppose little or no costruction to the cattle and rigs, the former generally taking such and all with them when leaving in haste.

taking sush and all with them when leaving in haste.

On the floor of what was the library, tramps or mischlevous boys have lighted fires, who so flames were fed, from arpearances, by the doors of cupboards, stair railings, and other small pieces of woodwork of the house. In many places the floor has been burnt simest through, and how the house line escaped from fire is a wonder. With carbonized ends of wood hideous and revolting pictures have been drawn on the pure white walls.

The pister centre ornaments of the rooms have been the mark for the intruders to sily empty bottes and stones at, and all are greatly damaged. Doorsknobs, bells, and their wires and pulls, water fancels, the parapheronia of the bath-room and everything of a like moveable nature, have been wrenched from the fastenings and carried away, Window shutters have also disappeared, though probably burnt as fuel and not taken room the house. Such a scene of rack and desolation can seldom be found.

ound.
The house has its sad story. Built but a few years use, it massed into the possession of a wealthy New York merchant, who used every endeavor to render ta home of beauty. No expense was spared, and the house and grounds became noted for their appropriate belongings. The nilstress of the house, clayored for days for entrance, but no one was within, and all attempts to persuade its owner, who had gone to New York, to return to it, were unavailing. Attempts were made to rent or purchase it, but to neither plan would the owner accede. If sold at all, the ground should be sold for a cemetery. On their peril he forbade his neighbors to enter the founded on the eleman principles of justice to surmen, and the laws to be made in conformity thereto,
in order that we may have no privileged class
among us, esting the bread of teleness and throwing undue share of labor upon als brother; he, forgetting this fact, the people of Rhode Island remembered him at the ballot-box.

I remain your most obedient rervant,

WM. MCNALLY.

ouse. The thieves of the neighborhood soon found out The thieves of the relighborhood scorn found out the rich field, and for rights pillaced it. The con-stables hearing of this, laid in wait in the house one night, and arrested three men as they were rolling un fine carpets for the purpose of taking them away. The owner, when notified to sopear and prosecute the thieves, not only refused to do so, but threaten ed to prosecute the constables for entering his house, saving that it was but enough to have three thleves break into a house sacred to the memory of his wife, without having as many constables also therein.

SIR: In your issue of this date you seem to think it a great crime for the President to appoint therein.

Some friends seeing the peculiar state of feeling of the owner, removed the furniture to a safe place and the house remains open to the world. Bad per sons congregate there, and the house at night is supposed to be the resort of thieves and robusers.

Some very area counter settled himself in all his relatives to office. Now, I differ with you very nuch. I think it shows a good and kind man. Somebody must fill those offices, and why should be ot give his relatives the preference instead of I have always remarked that the man who is not

posed to be the resort of thieves and roosers.

Some years ago a squatter settled himself in a little gardener's house on the property and ploughs the
land and renps his crops as if the fee simple vested
in him. The owner has refused to notice him or to
turn him out. Last spring a certain General in the
United bettes army offered to buy or rent the property, but not being himself a cemeter, his appeawas rejected. On all other subjects the owner i
said to be most rational, and carries on a large bus shamed to do right by his relatives a ways makes the best efficeholder; and you will seldom see a person of this kind wrong anybody one cent. There are a great many in this country whom I know holding high positions who would not appoint one telonging to them to office; but they steal and cheat the Government more in one year than ness with success. The property is valued at \$35,000 How President Grant Wouldn't See Senator

Schurz.
From the Pribune.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The following is known to be the exact version of the Grant-Schurz affair current among Gen. Schurz's most intimate friends, as well as among others certain to be correctly intermed.

would pay their relatives a decent salary for seven years.

Now, I bonor President Grant for not being ashumed of his poor relations. All wealthy men have poor relations, more or less, and seven-eighths of them would not allow a toor relative to enter their door—they would be disgraced by the visit! I know some families in the vicinity of Murray Hill who are terribly ashumed of their poor relations. One young lady was heard to exclaim. My pa would not allow any of his poor relations to come near the house!" Now, wrich is the hest man—the one who acknowledges or the one who denies his poor relations? I only wish the women had a vote, and I know they would support only such men as U. S. Grant.

New York, Nov. 30. as well as among others certain to be correctly intermed:

Senator Schurz, before his arrival in Washington, saw in the newspapers the letter which the President wrote to Collector Ford concerning the former's course in Missouri, and sent a note to the President accompanied by a copy of the President's letter, saying, at the same time, that he supposed that some part which would greatly modify it must have been omitted in the jublished version. He also asked an explanation. This letter the President never answered. On Tuesday, the 15th inst., Mr. Schurz arrived in Washington, and spent the cav in arranging his nonsehold affairs. On Wednesday morning a local journal announced the Senator's strival, and acided editorially that he did not pay his respects to the President.

On Thursday, the 17th inst., Mr. Schurz went to the White House, and sent his card to the President. A delegation of Quakers was at the time waiting to see the President, and while hr. Schurz was waiting ing there, they were snown in, contrary, as he says, to all usare. The President then sent word to the Senator that he was very busily engreed on a revenue case, that he should have other such cases to attend to that day, and that he could not see him. The Senator has not since been to the White House. His triends have no doubt that he will, in the course of some personal explanation or otherwise, bring the neater to the attention of the Senator of the The Gentleman who has Returned from Je-

The Gentleman who has Returned from Jerusalem.

New Fork Correspondence Chicago Journal.

The Trenton cowhicing affair has excited no little comment here in New York. Young Stockton's injorious flight has occasioned general merriment, and Coi. Freese, the journalist, who so suddenly turned the lables upon him, is regarded as quite a hero. The Now swepaper, however, cannot miss the opportunity of having its little joke at the expense of the pluck Journalist. You may have observed that in every day's issue there is a paragraph to the effect that Coi. Freese has but recently returned from Jerusalem. to the effect that Col. Freese has but recently returned from Jerusalem.

In the column account of the encounter with young stockton, every adustion to Col. Freese ended with, "which has lately returned from Jerusalem." The explanation is this: A few years since the Colonel paid a wist to the Holy Land. His paper, the Frenton Gozette, has latterly been publishing letters freshly dated from Jerusalem and other places in Scientific, which are supposed to present the results of the Colonel's sojourn in that part of the world. Such being the supposition or being The Sur's jobs is keenly relished by even some of Colonel Process's best friends. It is certainly a severe drive at the manner in which newspaper correspondence is frequently made up nowadays.

and Democrats.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Nov. 50.—It is understood that the plans of the Republican Revenue Reformers are perfected, and that they will makefovertures to the Democrats to join with them on the issue of a reerats to join with them on the issue of in the tariff and make Mr Farasworth Spe e next House of Representatives, so as to From the Toledo Blade.

On Sunday, while one of our prominent citizens was dining at a hotel upon roast turkey, his deglution was sudening sit a hotel upon roast turkey, his deglution was sudening within the asophagus. Amid his painful choking the man histened from the room, and then followed a volent attack of voniting. Though this action was terrificenough to clear any passage, still the obstruction held its position, hearing its snarp edges into the sensitive membrane with keen torture. Medical aid was sought forthwith, by the distressed man being convesed to the office of Dr. Samuel S. Thorn. With due haste, the latter examined the difficulty, and finding that the withdrawal of the obstruction by instruments was impracticable, the feat of thrusting it downward into the stomach was undertaken. To accomplish this, a small piece of sponge was firmly secured to the end of a long, slender whalebone, and the crowding process was slowly executed, the patient in the mean time suffering with a pain which, to say the least, is not to be desired, and with such a fear of sudden exit into the other world as cannot be described. But the reacting of the entire whalebone down the passage to the stomach dropped the bone into the latter, and the agony unstterable was over. trol the chairmansino of the Compilies on Ways and Means. Probably Mr. Logan will in that case be Chairman. The Republicans do not propose to use into a new political party, or to make any political concessions, but if the scheme fail will chaire the failure to the Democrats. Mr. Logan is their choice for Speaker, but they lear he is too objectionable to the Democrats.

Coalition Between Anti-Grant Republicans

FASHION NOTES.

Opera cloaks are made this season without hoods, Stylish suits for promenade are of heavy black repaids, trimmed with velvet.

Uniformity in the tollettes of bridesmaids is grow-tog to be fearfully monotonous.

White finen cut-throat collars have been newly adopted by the tadies of the metropolis. Monograms on lockets and watches are considered indispensible embellishments nowadays.

Youthful habitues of Do'monico's Pifth avenue cafe think it the proper thing to take a twenty-cent drink and then occupy a seat by the window for two bours.

SUNREAMS.

-In Indiana sucking eggs is recommended as

s cure for dyspepsis.
-In Oshkosh, Wis., billiard rooms serve the purpose of churches on Sundays.

-A Louisiana weekly apologizes for omitting

publication for two weeks together, on account of the pressure of job work and election returns. -A drunken man sprawling on the ground in Paterson the other night anxiously wanted to know whether "anybody else had been struck by that earth-

quake." -Wr. Charles W. Jay, editor of the Trenton Senand, comforts his creditors with the prospect of his election as Assistant Secretary of the New Jersey As-

-A latter, thus addressed, awaits an owner in the Bridgevort Post Office: "please send to the lady who lives in — street near Main St, with a black fence

with steps gitting up." -George Eliot says : "Half the sorrows of women would be averted if they could repress the speech they know to be useless—nay, the speech they have resolved not to utter."

-Mormon preachers in England declare that France is suffering the penalty sert from Heaven four not embracing the Mormon religion, and that other nations will be punished in turn.

-Uncle Sam's soldiers out West go in farathletic exercises. A prize fight is announced at Leavenworth, Kan., next month, in which a private of -A young lady in Kansas City bade defiance

o fashion by putting on her dress wrong side out and wearing it out of doors in that way. She never discorred her mistake until her attention was called to it og her return home. -Some of the Maine papers admit that not

withstanding the Prontbitory law, intoxicating liquor a sold there without restraint. The only off covafole tant the quality of the article is worse than than found where there are no prohibitory laws. -An old lady of Connecticut, who lost her

purse a short time since at New Haven, declared, on its being restored to her, that she would not attempt to Heaven for the finder, by offering him money.

-A Mississippi editor was so deeply engaged on an elaborate exposition of his policy in the issue of to an extraordinary press of important matter. -A dissolute individual at Kokoma, Ind., sol@ his wife for \$10 some time since, and drank the pro-

ceeds. Now that he has been restored to his senses and a proper realization of his loneliness, he proposed to test the validity of the transfer before a legal tri--Otto Goldsehmidt, Jenny Lind's busband, having squandered his wife's fortune, the nightimale to now so reduced as to be compelled to teach inusic for a living. The ill-matched pair have separated by metual consent, and the spendthrift must now solft for

-Mr. Nathan Hall, of Durham, Conn., in 1888, thanked God that he lived in a "billy country where it was impossible to build railroads." To-day the cars of a railroad run through the door-yard of his place, between his house and barn, and within four feet of his -So unpopular are all evidences of Imperial-

suspicion, and all wearers of such hirsute appendages are in danger of mob violence. Imperials on the chim are also under the ban. -The proprietor of the "University Press" who time out of mind had done the printing of Harvar College, was so mortified because the Faculty decided to have their entalogue for the present year printed elsewhere, that while on his death-bed he revoked so

ism in Paris, that gentlemen who wear waxed mous-taches à la Napoleon le Petit, become at once objects of

provision in his will giving \$25 000 to the College. -An extended local item in an Elmira paper -An extended total item in an Editaria paper suggests the moral that husbands, desiring to maintain peace and quietness in their domestic circle, should be careful not to swap overcaus with single geniteness who make their pockets repositories for tender epistles from a large circle of female acquaintances.

—James Russell, of Sutton, N. H., committed

micide lately by handing binnelf in his bara. A picce of paper was found on which he had written, "I came into the world in 1800; have lived 70 years and seen

world by the neck, and go out by the neck." -There is a young apple merchant of Boston, not yet 11 years of age, who is laying a good founds. ion for the future. He employs five other poys ficis for selling, and reaps a daily revenue of from \$1 \$20. All but one attend school, and all are of na--A Sunday school superintendent ended a

ong story thus: "And now, my young friends, the names of these two boys were Thomas and Philander Thomas, I have told you, was a bad boy, and went down-down-lown. Philander was a good boy, and went up-to-up. Little children, Philander stands -Rewards for special acts of courage are ad-

hese prizes, which extends through several The rewards comprise recombense in money ing in some cases to many thousands of thater old medals, rifles, gold watches, carriages. of bottles of wine, and toon

-The woman's rights movement in the vicinity of Ottawa. Canada, received a new impulse a few days ago, by the challenge of an English woman, the wife of a laborer on the Canada Central Rallway, to fight any m which she had seconded him. The challenge remains

-A Texas octogenarian says from first to last he has received, by discharges of guns and pistols into his body, one hundred and seventy-five shot; has both icgs, collar bone, and seven ribs broken, and his skull year, with his own hands, eleven hundred head of the cabbage, four thousand large beets, besides other "crops," and can now run a pretty good quarter race

Messrs, Knödler & Co., formerly Goupil, have recently added to their charming gallery on Fifth Prince," by Zamacois, the well-known Spanish genre painter and pupil of Meissonier. A group of diplomats, ecclesiastics, marshals, and courtiers has assembled to watch the first attempts at soling on a Turkish rug in the middle of a splendid hall, and has just planted a damaging ball in th midst of his toy army ranged at the feet of the spectators. The picture is capitally composed, and the coloring skilfully managed, the best advantage being taken of the opportunity furnished by the rick court uniforms, cardinals' robes, rich peasant cos tume of the nurse, and dark parqueted floor, to make the middle ground of the picture a mass of warm and harmonious tints. The faces of the lookers on are a wonderful study of expressioncuriosity, benevolent or sarcastic interest, sur-prise, vexation, and the like. Perhaps the mean the bronzed face of the old general at being the enorced spectator of such infantile foolery, and the quizzical twist in the features of the busts by the fireplace, in one of which we catch a vague reminiscence of that master of satire, Voltaire. reatment shows much of the delicacy of Meissonler without his exaggerated miauteness; and the whole piece, though executed with the closest attention to detail, falls readily into relation and forms a co herest whole with one central and clearly developed dea. We have rarely seen a better piece of sati

or one more humorously and artistically carried ou The gallery is crowded with new and interesting The visitor will notice especially a cabinet picture by Bishop, of the Hague, of a girl over an account book at an open window; a daring but most effective bit of work. in which the brilliant white of the girl's kerchie', the rich crimson of the dress, and the varied colors of the Duten wase beside her, all fused and permeated by the light from the casement, make up a little color poem as harmonious as a full chord of music. Then Heade has given as the est thing we have seen from him yet-a lar ture of Jamaica Mountains, excellent in specand saltry, mety distance. Benguereau, Meyers, Giaconetti, Boughton, Toulmouche, and tany others have contributed to make a most ollection, fully worth repeated visits and careful

What a Man Saw on the Hudson Rivey Railroad. To the Editor of The Sun. Sin: Ceming down on the Hudson River Pailroad yesterday morning, I counted in two cars six Heralds, four Depraved Worlds, one Disreputable Times, eight False Reporting Tribunes, and twenty-one Suns. As for myself, I cannot eat my break ast till I have read my SUN. Hoping that THE SUN WILL always shine as it did yesterday morning, I am its

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1870.